

against the lines held by companies H and M. In this attack they charged close enough to use their bows and arrows, and one man who was lying dead within our lines was touched by the "coup stick" of one of the foremost Indians. When I say the stick was only about ten or twelve feet long, some idea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood. About two p. m. the grass in the bottom was set on fire and followed up by Indians, who encouraged its burning, and it was evident it was done for a purpose—which purpose I discovered, later on, to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their tepees. It was between six and seven p. m. that the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them as they fled away in the direction of Big Horn Mountains, moving in almost perfect military order; the length of the column was fully equal to that of a large division of the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac, as I have seen it on its march.

After following over his trail, it is evident to me that Custer intended to support me by moving further down the stream and attacking the village in flank; that he found the distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows he moved rapidly, that they were ready for him; that companies C and I, and perhaps part of company E, crossed to the village or attempted it at the charge, and were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves; but they were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and, from the woods in which I fought, advanced on the village, that its destruction was certain; but he was fully confident they were running, or he would not have turned from me. I think (after the great number of Indians there were in the village) that the following reasons obtained for the misfortune: His rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight; attacking in the daytime at 12 m.; and when they were on the qui vive, instead of early in the morning; and, lastly his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Great Centennial—Philadelphia Disgusted—The Animal Show

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11, 1876.

It was just three months yesterday since the opening of the Exhibition, and there is, at least, some promise of an increase in the daily attendance. The trains coming into Philadelphia are crowded with Centennial visitors, and the daily cash admissions are increasing gradually. In consequence of the competition of the great railroad lines, fares have been much reduced, and the rates are now as low as could be reasonably desired. The hotels and boarding houses have also come down from their great expectations, and visitors who propose to stay one or two weeks, and who have time to look around, may find comfortable rooms for prices as low as in any city in the United States, and board at a restaurant for from one to three dollars per day, according to their tastes and appetite. Whether the boarding house keepers will be able to endure with unshaken virtue this faint promise of better times, I do not know, but I think the greater number of them are more anxious now to get through the Centennial with as little loss as possible, than to make a fortune in the remaining three months. If the average Philadelphian were not a Quaker he would swear at every mention of the Centennial. He is thoroughly disgusted with it, and will be happy when it is gone; all because he has failed to make money out of the show. While the commission were spending \$8,000,000 in the erection of buildings and grading and paving streets in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia was, in a great measure, exempt from the pressure of hard times, and her people were making great preparations for the millions that were expected to pour into the city and spend

money continually. But the heyday of illusion is past, and this greatest manufacturing city on the continent is suffering severely from the industrial and financial paralysis, and the Centennial is powerless to help her. An increase of interest will doubtless result from the display of live stock, which will soon take place, not in the centennial grounds, but near them, under the auspices of the centennial commission. It will embrace many fine animals from Europe, and Canada, as well as from the United States. Arrangements for the accommodation and exhibition of horses, mules, sheep, horned cattle, goats, hogs, dogs, and poultry, are about completed. This show will be at the intersection of Gerard and Lancaster Avenue; 400 stalls for horses and 800 for cattle have been built, and supplied with water, and lighted with gas. The animals entered are of the finest blood; the display of Canada alone will consist of about seven hundred specimens. The prizes will be gold, silver and bronze medals, but no prize will be awarded to an inferior animal, even if there is no competition. As an evidence of the high class of the exhibits that will be here, 146 of the fine sheep of the Cotswold and other breeds, recently exhibited at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition of Birmingham, England, are now on their way across the Atlantic, and will arrive in a few days. The aggregate entries to date include 700 cattle (an average of about six to each exhibitor), 300 horses, and 400 dogs. Entries may be made up to the opening of each department of the exhibition, but it is important for exhibitors to be in time, as those who come late will lose the opportunity of having their display properly catalogued. The periods devoted to each section of the display will be as follows—horses, mules, and asses, from September 1 to 14; dogs, Sept. 4 to 8; horned cattle, Sept. 21 to Oct. 4; sheep, swine, and goats, Oct. 10 to 18; poultry Oct. 27 to November 6. Every convenience will be provided for the proper care and treatment of animals. Hay and straw will be furnished free of charge, and grain at cost price at depots within the grounds. The commission will erect ample accommodation for the protection and display of livestock, but exhibitors who desire to make special arrangements for their own stock will have the privilege of doing so. The stalls will be distinctly numbered, and each exhibitor will be furnished with numbered labels, corresponding with the stall, and no animal will be allowed to leave its stall without the label attached.

Veterinary surgeons will be in attendance. A ring will be provided for the display and exercise of horses, mules and cattle, and, on the last day of each serial show, a public auction will be held for the sale of animals. It will be allowable to sell at private sale, but no animal can be removed by the purchaser until the conclusion of the exhibition in the department to which the animal belongs.

Fifty judges have been appointed by the commissioners to decide upon the merits of the respective varieties of the live stock, and to award medals and diplomas. Forty of these are American, five are English and five are Canadian.

This display will doubtless attract many who are interested in live stock, and it will furnish an agreeable change for those who are sated with the older features of the Exhibition.

### Another Card.

The public should remember that the Provo Manufacturing Company have already on hand some Sixty Thousand Dollars worth of woolen goods, which they wish to exchange for cash, wool and other produce. Merchants and others should remember this and favor us with their patronage. The Company intend soon to send their agents to every town and county in the Territory to take orders from merchants and others for their Fall and Winter supplies. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Highest market price allowed for Fall Clips and Lambs Wool.

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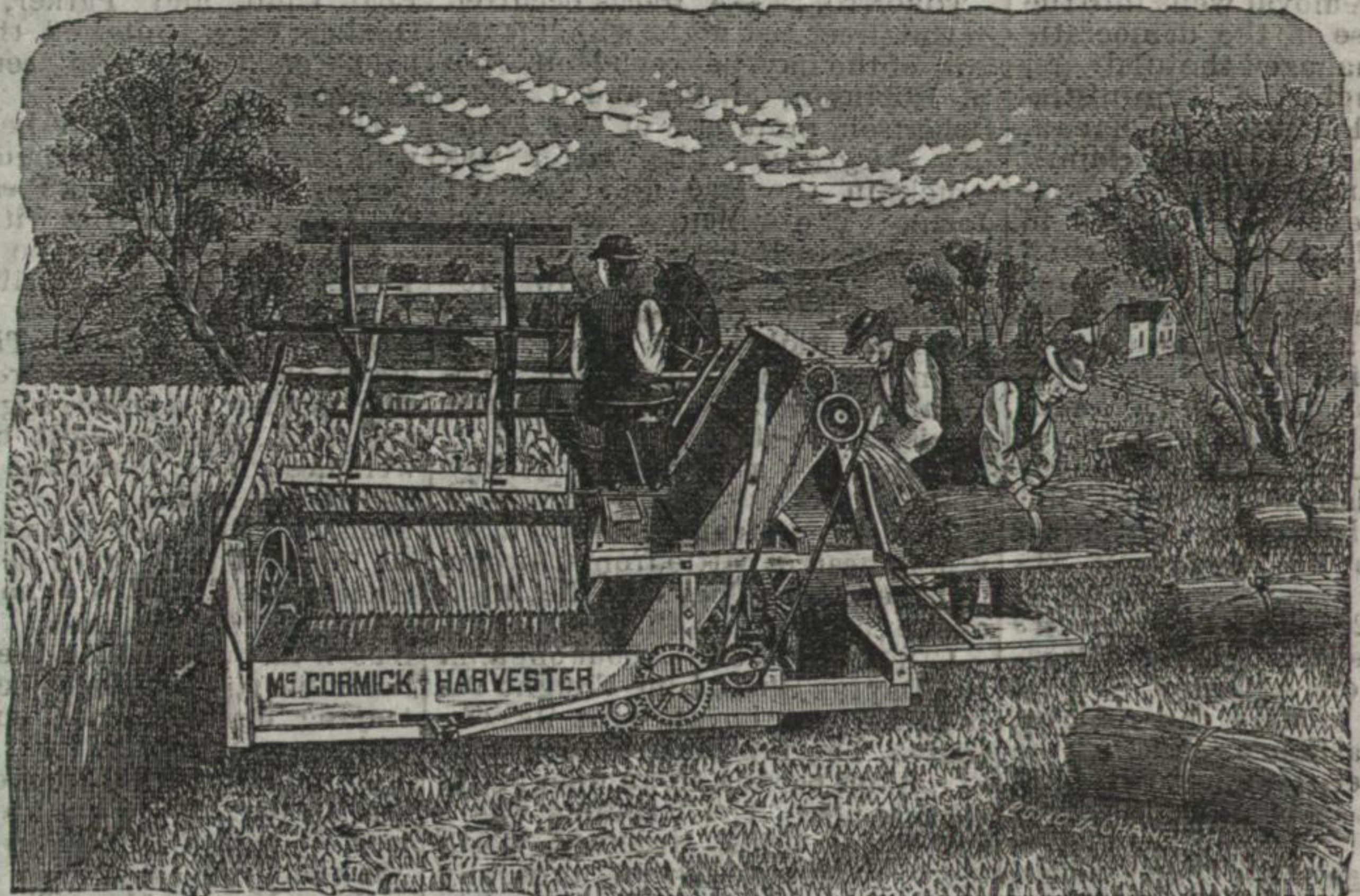
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